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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/573,706	03/27/2006	Naoki Tomoguchi	062287	3538
38834	7590	02/18/2010	EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP			ORLANDO, MICHAEL N	
1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW				
SUITE 700			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			1791	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/18/2010	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentmail@whda.com

<b>Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/573,706	TOMOGUCHI ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	MICHAEL N. ORLANDO	1791

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 01 February 2010 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a)  The period for reply expires \_\_\_\_\_ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b)  The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.  
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### NOTICE OF APPEAL

2.  The Notice of Appeal was filed on \_\_\_\_\_. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

#### AMENDMENTS

3.  The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
- (a)  They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
  - (b)  They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
  - (c)  They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
  - (d)  They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: See Continuation Sheet. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4.  The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5.  Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): \_\_\_\_\_.
6.  Newly proposed or amended claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a)  will not be entered, or b)  will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) objected to: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) rejected: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8.  The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9.  The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10.  The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

#### REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11.  The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:  
See Continuation Sheet.
12.  Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
13.  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

/Philip C Tucker/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1791

Continuation of 3. NOTE: The applicant reduces the scope of the claims by further specifying the water and the order. This would require further search and consideration. in claim 1, lines 16-17 "which consists of water or consists of water" raises new issues under 35 USC 112 also..

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The applicant argues that Sugino does not provide the addition of water between the adhesive and bonding substrate. The examiner disagrees and notes that the adhesive is a mixture and therefore some water molecules will be at the upper plane of the adhesive satisfying the present claims. It appears the applicant is arguing as though the aqueous liquid and adhesive must be separate solutions though this is not required by the claim language of the independent claims. The only claims that take steps towards further clarification are claims 15-17. The applicant further argues that the new claim language makes it clear the adhesive and aqueous solution are different. First, if such was the case this would be a new issue that requires further consideration; however, the claim still does not appear to be delineated because the way the claims are grouped it can still be looked upon as two steps. The applicant merely appears to clarify that the the coating of the adhesive and adhesion processes are performed sequentially. If the applicant wishes the aqueous liquid and adhesive of the independent claims to be viewed as separate mixtures added at separate times they need to be explicitly specified in that manner. The applicant argues the rejection of Highashio and Rogers and argues that there would have been no motivation to add the crosslinking agent to the water of Rogers. As stated in the action these two references render obvious the use of two seprate solutions in order to ensure uniform contact. Moving an additive from one solution to the other when they are destined to be mated anyway is looked upon as an obvious matter. The examiner notes that merely separating some of the components and then remarrying them at the time of bonding is taken as obvious since prior art discloses all the parts (aqueous solution along with adhesive) and courts have held that merely making two things separable is matter of obviousness (In re Dulberg, 289 F.2d 522, 523, 129 USPQ 348,349 (CCPA 1961 )). Also, the courts have also held that the selection of any order of mixing ingredients is *prima facie* obvious. In re Gibson, 39 F.2d 975, 5 USPQ 230 (CCPA 1930). The applicant has not provided enough specificity in the claims and/or experimental proof to overcome the prior art as the claims currently stand..